

## SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Kathryn Richardson  
SLED  
803-737-9000

### ***Gov. Sanford Announces Homeland Security Grant Allocations***

**Columbia, S.C.- Friday, April 16, 2004-11:00 a.m.** – Governor Mark Sanford today announced how South Carolina will disburse approximately \$35.1 million in grant funds from the federal government to support South Carolina's ongoing homeland security efforts. A majority of the funding, approximately \$34.6 million, will go towards enhancing the capability of State and local agencies to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism. New initiatives this year address intelligence gathering and analysis, agro-terrorism, and cyber terrorism issues. The remaining \$554,000 has been designated for creating and sustaining Citizen Corps Councils, which will be used to inform South Carolinians about family safety and community preparedness. As required by federal guidelines, all funds must be awarded, obligated and expended within very specific timeframes and in accordance with the newly established 2003 State Assessment and Strategy. States are required to distribute 80 percent of their awarded funds to local government entities.

"South Carolina's motto is 'Prepared in mind and resources,'" said Gov. Sanford. "I can't stress enough how important it is for us to live up to that motto as it relates to adequately preparing our front line first responders. We've got a lot of folks at the local level who are going to directly benefit from these dollars and I'd credit Chief Stewart for the job he's done in helping make sure they're getting what they need. I've also always said that the true front line of defense against terrorism is neighbors looking out for neighbors and being just a little more observant in their daily lives. That's exactly what the Citizens Corps Councils are all about – empowering local communities with information and keeping folks alerted to any threats that might be out there."

SLED Chief Robert M. Stewart said, "We are certainly grateful for the Homeland Security funding for South Carolina. The South Carolina Counter Terrorism Coordinating Council was intricately involved regarding allocation of these funds, which have been awarded pursuant to the new State Strategy. These funds will go a long way in helping South Carolina's effort to detect and prevent terrorist activity and better prepare first responders to react should an event occur. Any equipment purchased under this grant can also be used in all hazard events such as natural disasters or industrial accidents."

# **South Carolina 2003 State Homeland Security Assessment & Strategy**

## **SUMMARY**

This document is South Carolina's State Strategy for Homeland Security. The State Strategy provides the framework for building preparedness against terrorist attacks in South Carolina. The State Strategy complements national homeland security objectives and describes programs and initiatives that will enhance South Carolina's capabilities to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist activity within its borders. Because all terrorist incidents begin as a local action, the success of State and local programs is key to the national response plan. Protecting our nation's citizens from terrorist attacks here at home is arguably the most important pillar of the war on terrorism.

The *National Strategy for Combating Terrorism* describes our nation's enemy not as another nation, political regime, or religious sect. Rather, it defines America's most dangerous enemy as "terrorism – premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents." This enemy seeks to destroy America's wealth and way of life by securing secondary psychological and economic effects through massive catastrophic attacks against unsuspecting civilians. This enemy will readily choose weapons of mass destruction to overcome the advantages of our nation's military might and economic power, and does not hesitate to destroy innocent lives. In June 2002, the United States published its *Strategy* to simultaneously attack global terrorism on the following four fronts:

- *Defeat* terrorist organizations of global reach by attacking their sanctuaries; leadership; command, control, and communications; material support and finances.
- *Deny* further sponsorship, support, and sanctuary to terrorists by ensuring other states [countries] accept their responsibility to take action against these international threats within their sovereign territory.
- *Diminish* the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit by enlisting the international community to focus its efforts and resources on the areas most at risk.
- *Defend* the United States, our citizens, and our interests at home and abroad by proactively protecting our homeland and extending our defenses to ensure we identify and neutralize the threat as early as possible.

As our nation's military continues its seemingly endless mission to destroy terrorist concentrations and safe havens abroad, Federal, State, and local emergency responders prepare America's defenses at home. Like the military, emergency responders face a difficult and costly mission that is as important to the survival of our nation as any we have ever faced.

On July 16, 2002, the President of the United States released a new, focused strategy to address the fourth front described above. The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* outlines a comprehensive plan for developing new capabilities at home and providing a framework of

shared, overlapping responsibility between Federal, State, and local institutions, the private sector, and the American people. This *Strategy* relies on a proactive emergency response community to extend the nation's defenses to detect, disrupt, and prevent terrorists from accomplishing their mission. The *Strategy* outlines the following overarching objectives:

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States
- Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism
- Minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur

These strategic objectives, listed above in priority, provide the Federal framework for planning, funding, and developing the nation's defenses at home.

## **SCOPE**

This document describes South Carolina's State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy (SHSAS) for 2003. The assessment and strategy development, which began officially on September 29, 2003 and was completed January 31, 2004, involved all key State agencies and 46 separate jurisdictions (counties).

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the 2003 State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS) is two-fold. First, this document provides the framework for completing any unfulfilled objectives from the 1999 State Domestic Preparedness Strategy (SDPS). Second, the new Strategy describes the State's vision, focus, goals, and objectives that will guide the State's preparedness efforts for the next three years.

The Strategy is the product of the cooperative efforts of our citizens; Federal, State, and local government; private industry; and the non-profit sector. The assessment process provided the basis for the strategy development and included comprehensive risk, capabilities, and needs assessments for the State and its 46 counties. As a separate action, jurisdiction and State leaders also completed the State's first agriculture assessment to determine South Carolina's vulnerability to agroterrorism threats.

## **SHSAS PROCESS**

The State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) supervised the overall assessment and preparation of the new strategy. Serving as the State Administrative Agency (SAA), SLED organized the SHSAS process around the existing homeland security structure of State and Regional Counter-Terrorism Coordinating Councils (CTCCs). These councils are multidiscipline working committees that include representatives from law enforcement, emergency management, government, public works, fire fighters, emergency medical services, public health, health care, the U.S. Coast Guard, and many others. The Regional Councils also include representation from the jurisdictions (counties).

To accomplish the SHSAS process, the SAA procured contractor services to provide initial

training and follow-on assistance, validate selected data, input approved data to the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) online tool, and prepare various strategy documents. The SAA relied on the standing Needs Assessment Committees in the jurisdictions to complete the assessments and to forward their findings to the State. SLED provided on-site assistance to the jurisdictions for determining the Potential Threat Elements (PTE) and for evaluating the jurisdictions' vulnerability to the identified threat. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and Clemson University coordinated their efforts to help the jurisdictions complete the agriculture assessments. The SAA provided daily oversight of the process and coordinated all policy decisions through the Chief of SLED and the State CTCC.

Each of the State's 46 counties participated in the assessment as a separate jurisdiction. Requirements for "active" Native American tribes within South Carolina are included in the appropriate jurisdictional data. The only Federally recognized tribe (in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Affairs) in South Carolina is the Catawba.

Even though the State has embraced a regional concept for response to terrorist and WMD activity, designating each county as a separate jurisdiction provided greater opportunity for local response disciplines to impact the overall assessment and the resulting 2003 Strategy. This assessment, representing 46 separate jurisdictions, provided the specificity in requirements definition that is needed to guide local preparedness efforts.

### **Capabilities and Needs Assessment**

The jurisdictions completed a comparison between current capabilities and requirements for WMD preparedness. The difference between recognized requirements and on-hand capabilities was reported as "needs" for each jurisdiction. The jurisdictions conducted this comparative analysis under five major categories: Planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises.

## **VISION**

Based on the needs identified in the assessment, the vision for the 2003 SHSS is to provide South Carolina a comprehensive, integrated homeland security program that seeks to deter, detect, and prevent terrorist activity through effective risk management, threat recognition, and unencumbered information sharing to all levels of government and the private sector. The program will also provide the State the means to rapidly respond to terrorist and WMD incidents with local, regional, and State response teams that are well organized, fully equipped, superbly trained, and jointly employed to enhance the protection and safety of all residents.

## **FOCUS**

The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* makes terrorist incident prevention the number one priority of the Federal government. The 2003 South Carolina SHSS strongly reflects current National priorities and continues the implementation of regional response and emergency medical preparedness programs that were begun in 1999. South Carolina will focus on the following during this Strategy period:

- Work to prevent terrorism within the State's borders by strengthening Federal, State, and local collaboration, intelligence gathering, information sharing, threat recognition, risk

management, and intervention capabilities.

- Continue to build regional response capabilities to enhance collaboration and joint operations between jurisdictions and to facilitate rapid reinforcement of local response teams.
- Partner with the private sector whenever possible to strengthen domestic preparedness.
- Develop programs that leverage and integrate volunteer services into appropriate State and local homeland security efforts.
- Continue to develop enhanced capabilities that can support the State's prevention of and response to all hazards.

## GOALS

South Carolina has developed three "strategic" goals, which align closely with the objectives and priorities of the *National Strategy for Homeland Security*. South Carolina's strategic goals are:

- Detect security threats and prevent terrorist attacks from occurring in South Carolina.
- Reduce South Carolina's vulnerability to terrorism and respond rapidly to suspected terrorist activity.
- Minimize the damage and recover from terrorist attacks that do occur.

The 2003 SHSS emphasizes the teamwork and cooperation that must exist between all levels of government and includes the private sector in considering each of the State's security challenges. South Carolina has developed 4 action goals and 26 objectives that support State, Regional, and local actions to *detect* security threats and *prevent* terrorist attacks. In the context of this document, "State, Regional, and local capabilities" refer to preparedness in both the public and private sectors.

For response, South Carolina's working groups developed 3 action goals and 29 objectives. The working groups placed a premium on continued improvements in communications interoperability; equipping, fielding, and training regional and local response teams; and building greater State, Regional, and local capabilities to respond to agroterrorism and threats to public health.

For recovery and mitigation, South Carolina's strategy working groups developed one action goal and a total of six supporting objectives.

Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 list the various action goals that form the centerpiece of the SHSS.

### ***Exhibit 1. Prevent***

**STRATEGIC GOAL #1: Detect security threats and prevent terrorist attacks from occurring in South Carolina.**

**Action Goals:**

- 1.1 Improve State, Regional, and local capabilities to detect and prevent terrorist activity, provide early warning, analyze intelligence, share information, and conduct joint intervention operations.
- 1.2 Improve State, Regional, and local capabilities to detect and prevent agroterrorism and threats to food safety.
- 1.3 Design and implement a comprehensive cyber security program that protects the State's information technology assets.
- 1.4 Enhance protection of critical infrastructure and key assets.

### ***Exhibit 2. Respond***

**STRATEGIC GOAL #2: Reduce South Carolina's vulnerability to terrorism and respond rapidly to suspected enemy activity.**

**Action Goals:**

- 2.1 Improve communications interoperability, security and redundancy.
- 2.2 Improve State, Regional, and local capabilities to respond to terrorist attacks employing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive devices, infectious disease outbreaks, public health threats, and other emergencies.
- 2.3 Improve State, Regional, and local capabilities to respond to agroterrorism, foreign animal disease, plant disease, or other disasters that threaten agriculture or food safety.

### ***Exhibit 3. Recover***

**STRATEGIC GOAL #3: Minimize the damage and recover from terrorist attacks that do occur.**

**Action Goals:**

- 3.1 Improve State, Regional, and local capabilities to recover from terrorist attacks employing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive devices, infectious disease outbreaks, public health threats, and other emergencies.

## **CONCLUSION**

South Carolina leaders developed the 1999 SDPS prior to the events of September 11, 2001. The SDPS correctly focused on building significant response and recovery capabilities to address WMD and terrorist asymmetric actions. The authors of the 1999 Strategy initiated programs to strengthen existing local response capabilities while at the same time, creating new capabilities that can be employed regionally and provide reinforcement to those responders first on the scene. South Carolina's capabilities have matured under this plan through the acquisition of badly needed equipment and the conduct of challenging exercises. As South Carolina improved its terrorism response capabilities, it has also significantly improved its preparedness for dealing with other hazards, natural and manmade.

The events of September 11, 2001 have made the detection and prevention of terrorist attacks the number one priority of our nation's homeland security program. The 2003 South Carolina SHSS is heavily weighted towards achieving this goal, while at the same time moving to complete response and recovery programs that were begun several years ago. To achieve maximum capability for detecting and preventing terrorist acts, South Carolina will build programs that strengthen Federal, State, and local collaboration, intelligence gathering and information sharing, threat recognition, risk management, and joint intervention. With solid skills in response and recovery developed over time for an all hazards environment, South Carolina now moves forward with confidence in an effort to defend its borders, protect its people and infrastructure, and preserve the State's values and way of life.

**2004 PROPOSED SHSP ALLOCATION FOR COUNTIES**

County	2002 Population	Population Ratio	Base Award	Population Award	Total Award
Abbeville	26,422	0.00643312	\$50,000	\$36,669	\$86,669
Aiken	145,276	0.035371202	\$50,000	\$201,616	\$251,616
Allendale	10,949	0.002665817	\$50,000	\$15,195	\$65,195
Anderson	170,578	0.041531629	\$50,000	\$236,730	\$286,730
Bamberg	16,314	0.003972066	\$50,000	\$22,641	\$72,641
Barnwell	23,407	0.00569904	\$50,000	\$32,485	\$82,485
Beaufort	127,977	0.031159313	\$50,000	\$177,608	\$227,608
Berkeley	145,274	0.035370715	\$50,000	\$201,613	\$251,613
Calhoun	15,366	0.00374125	\$50,000	\$21,325	\$71,325
Charleston	316,559	0.077074481	\$50,000	\$439,325	\$489,325
Cherokee	53,524	0.013031803	\$50,000	\$74,281	\$124,281
Chester	34,212	0.008329797	\$50,000	\$47,480	\$97,480
Chesterfield	43,206	0.010519619	\$50,000	\$59,962	\$109,962
Clarendon	32,895	0.008009139	\$50,000	\$45,652	\$95,652
Colleton	38,804	0.009447838	\$50,000	\$53,853	\$103,853
Darlington	67,931	0.01653956	\$50,000	\$94,275	\$144,275
Dillon	30,914	0.007526813	\$50,000	\$42,903	\$92,903
Dorchester	100,833	0.024550404	\$50,000	\$139,937	\$189,937
Edgefield	24,868	0.006054758	\$50,000	\$34,512	\$84,512
Fairfield	24,003	0.005844152	\$50,000	\$33,312	\$83,312
Florence	127,237	0.030979141	\$50,000	\$176,581	\$226,581
Georgetown	58,263	0.014185635	\$50,000	\$80,858	\$130,858
Greenville	391,334	0.09528039	\$50,000	\$543,098	\$593,098
Greenwood	67,461	0.016425126	\$50,000	\$93,623	\$143,623
Hampton	21,316	0.005189932	\$50,000	\$29,583	\$79,583
Horry	206,039	0.050165527	\$50,000	\$285,944	\$335,944
Jasper	20,969	0.005105446	\$50,000	\$29,101	\$79,101
Kershaw	53,630	0.013057612	\$50,000	\$74,428	\$124,428
Lancaster	62,220	0.015149069	\$50,000	\$86,350	\$136,350
Laurens	70,508	0.017166997	\$50,000	\$97,852	\$147,852
Lee	20,450	0.004979082	\$50,000	\$28,381	\$78,381
Lexington	222,897	0.054270043	\$50,000	\$309,339	\$359,339
Marion	34,964	0.008512891	\$50,000	\$48,523	\$98,523
Marlboro	28,682	0.006983375	\$50,000	\$39,805	\$89,805
McCormick	10,218	0.002487837	\$50,000	\$14,181	\$64,181
Newberry	36,897	0.00898353	\$50,000	\$51,206	\$101,206
Oconee	67,918	0.016536395	\$50,000	\$94,257	\$144,257
Orangeburg	91,190	0.022202566	\$50,000	\$126,555	\$176,555
Pickens	113,097	0.027536392	\$50,000	\$156,957	\$206,957
Richland	329,086	0.080124504	\$50,000	\$456,710	\$506,710
Saluda	19,247	0.00468618	\$50,000	\$26,711	\$76,711
Spartanburg	259,322	0.063138652	\$50,000	\$359,890	\$409,890
Sumter	105,198	0.025613176	\$50,000	\$145,995	\$195,995
Union	29,482	0.007178156	\$50,000	\$40,915	\$90,915
Williamsburg	36,491	0.008884678	\$50,000	\$50,643	\$100,643
York	173,755	0.042305152	\$50,000	\$241,139	\$291,139

TOTALS	4,107,183		<b>\$2,300,000</b>	\$5,700,000	<b>\$8,000,000</b>
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<b>BASE AWARD EACH COUNTY:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
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<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION AWARD:</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>
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<b>POPULATION DISTRIBUTED FUNDS:</b>	<b>\$5,700,000</b>
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**2004 PROPOSED LETP ALLOCATION FOR COUNTIES**

<b>County</b>	<b>2002 Population</b>	<b>Population Ratio</b>	<b>Base Award</b>	<b>Population Award</b>	<b>Total Award</b>
Abbeville	26,422	0.00643312	\$10,000	\$9,907	\$19,907
Aiken	145,276	0.035371202	\$10,000	\$54,472	\$64,472
Allendale	10,949	0.002665817	\$10,000	\$4,105	\$14,105
Anderson	170,578	0.041531629	\$10,000	\$63,959	\$73,959
Bamberg	16,314	0.003972066	\$10,000	\$6,117	\$16,117
Barnwell	23,407	0.00569904	\$10,000	\$8,777	\$18,777
Beaufort	127,977	0.031159313	\$10,000	\$47,985	\$57,985
Berkeley	145,274	0.035370715	\$10,000	\$54,471	\$64,471
Calhoun	15,366	0.00374125	\$10,000	\$5,762	\$15,762
Charleston	316,559	0.077074481	\$10,000	\$118,695	\$128,695
Cherokee	53,524	0.013031803	\$10,000	\$20,069	\$30,069
Chester	34,212	0.008329797	\$10,000	\$12,828	\$22,828
Chesterfield	43,206	0.010519619	\$10,000	\$16,200	\$26,200
Clarendon	32,895	0.008009139	\$10,000	\$12,334	\$22,334
Colleton	38,804	0.009447838	\$10,000	\$14,550	\$24,550
Darlington	67,931	0.01653956	\$10,000	\$25,471	\$35,471
Dillon	30,914	0.007526813	\$10,000	\$11,591	\$21,591
Dorchester	100,833	0.024550404	\$10,000	\$37,808	\$47,808
Edgefield	24,868	0.006054758	\$10,000	\$9,324	\$19,324
Fairfield	24,003	0.005844152	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$19,000
Florence	127,237	0.030979141	\$10,000	\$47,708	\$57,708
Georgetown	58,263	0.014185635	\$10,000	\$21,846	\$31,846
Greenville	391,334	0.09528039	\$10,000	\$146,732	\$156,732
Greenwood	67,461	0.016425126	\$10,000	\$25,295	\$35,295
Hampton	21,316	0.005189932	\$10,000	\$7,992	\$17,992
Horry	206,039	0.050165527	\$10,000	\$77,255	\$87,255
Jasper	20,969	0.005105446	\$10,000	\$7,862	\$17,862
Kershaw	53,630	0.013057612	\$10,000	\$20,109	\$30,109
Lancaster	62,220	0.015149069	\$10,000	\$23,330	\$33,330
Laurens	70,508	0.017166997	\$10,000	\$26,437	\$36,437
Lee	20,450	0.004979082	\$10,000	\$7,668	\$17,668
Lexington	222,897	0.054270043	\$10,000	\$83,576	\$93,576
Marion	34,964	0.008512891	\$10,000	\$13,110	\$23,110
Marlboro	28,682	0.006983375	\$10,000	\$10,754	\$20,754
McCormick	10,218	0.002487837	\$10,000	\$3,831	\$13,831
Newberry	36,897	0.00898353	\$10,000	\$13,835	\$23,835
Oconee	67,918	0.016536395	\$10,000	\$25,466	\$35,466
Orangeburg	91,190	0.022202566	\$10,000	\$34,192	\$44,192
Pickens	113,097	0.027536392	\$10,000	\$42,406	\$52,406
Richland	329,086	0.080124504	\$10,000	\$123,392	\$133,392
Saluda	19,247	0.00468618	\$10,000	\$7,217	\$17,217
Spartanburg	259,322	0.063138652	\$10,000	\$97,234	\$107,234
Sumter	105,198	0.025613176	\$10,000	\$39,444	\$49,444
Union	29,482	0.007178156	\$10,000	\$11,054	\$21,054
Williamsburg	36,491	0.008884678	\$10,000	\$13,682	\$23,682
York	173,755	0.042305152	\$10,000	\$65,150	\$75,150

<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,107,183</b>		<b>\$460,000</b>	<b>\$1,540,000</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>
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<b>BASE AWARD EACH COUNTY:</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
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<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION AWARD:</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>
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<b>POPULATION DISTRIBUTED FUNDS:</b>	<b>\$1,540,000</b>
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**2004 Homeland Security Grant Programs  
South Carolina Grant Allocations**

**2004 Federal Homeland Security Grants for South Carolina: \$35,138,000**

Subtotal for <b>Local</b> Homeland Security Grant (Local Percentage 80%)	<b>\$28,110,400</b>
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Subtotal for <b>State</b> Homeland Security Grant (State Percentage 20%)	<b>\$7,027,600</b>
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<b>Local Government Allocations</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>
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*County governments in South Carolina will each receive \$60,000 minimum with the remaining funds spread based on population to address county and municipal needs for counter terrorism strategy implementation.*

<b>COBRA (Chemical, Ordinance, Biological, Radiological) Regional Team Enhancements</b>	<b>\$1,650,000</b>
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*There are four advanced COBRA Teams located in Richland, Greenville, Charleston and Horry counties. Ten basic teams are located in Aiken, Anderson, Beaufort, Berkeley, Florence, Lexington, Pickens, Sumter, Spartanburg and York counties. Funding will provide equipment and training support for COBRA Teams.*

<b>County Emergency Operations Center Enhancements</b>	<b>\$1,150,000</b>
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*Each of the Emergency Operations Centers in all 46 counties will receive \$25,000 to upgrade facilities for direction and control during WMD incidents and other emergency operations.*

<b>Equipment, Planning, and Training for County/State Response to Agroterrorism and Food Safety</b>	<b>\$1,999,605</b>
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*Programs are provided to enhance laboratory efforts and form response teams to agroterrorism, foreign animal disease, plant disease and related agricultural and food safety issues.*

<b>Urban Search and Rescue Teams</b>	<b>\$1,798,000</b>
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*This funding compliments previous efforts to build-out, through equipment and training, a Type I (State) and three (3) Type II regional Urban Search and Rescue Teams within the four Counter Terrorism regions of the state.*

<b>Weapons of Mass Destruction Equipment and Training</b>	<b>\$1,773,619</b>
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*Funding will provide equipment and training support for state level WMD response teams.*

**Emergency Medical Services Equipment and Training** **\$1,339,258**

*The Emergency Medical Services responders will receive communications enhancements to afford statewide interoperability among all EMS systems. Further, funding provides for specialized WMD operations level training.*

**Counter Terrorism Intelligence and Information Sharing (Phase One)** **\$4,050,000**

*Establishment of an all source intelligence fusion center merging law enforcement databases including an incident based computer system capable of supporting anti-terrorist activities by collecting, synthesizing, and disseminating incident based data supplied by state and local law enforcement officers.*

**Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Specialized Teams** **\$1,000,000**

*Funding will provide enhanced specialized EOD equipment to local law enforcement EOD teams supporting advanced COBRA Teams throughout the state.*

**Palmetto 800 MHz Regional Communications Repeaters** **\$4,750,000**

*Funding will provide improve public safety radio system coverage and interoperability among local, state and federal response agencies.*

**Citizen Corps** **\$554,000**

*Citizen Corps program funds will be used to support Citizen Corps Councils with planning, outreach, and management of Citizen Corps programs and activities at the local level.*

**Aircraft Technology** **\$250,000**

*Technology will be installed on law enforcement aircraft to allow for counter terrorism surveillance and support operations over land and water, as well as provide support for search and rescue missions.*

**Planning and Coordination** **\$3,785,998**

*This allocation addresses state emergency management division support, incident management training, critical infrastructure protection, and other coordination initiatives.*

**Administration** **\$1,037,520**

*Provides necessary support for continued development and implementation of the South Carolina Homeland Security Strategy, as well as administration of the Homeland Security Grant Program.*